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The fact that President Cleveland and Senator Sherman were seen riding together a few days since, and that the President was listening intently to the Senator is commented on in Washington. If the President had consulted Mr. Sherman earlier he would know more now

Those people who shake their heads because they have never heard of the new Senator Baker, of Kansas, should not trouble themselves. Mr. Baker has been engrossed in caring for the most successful law practice in Kansas the past twenty years. He is all right and well equipped.

The Nicaragua canal bill received an unexpected majority in the Senate yesterday, but there is little prospect that it can be disposed of in the House the present gession. The fact, however, that it has passed the Senate and for that reason will come up in the next Congress will turn public attention to the merits of the project as practically a government enterprise.

How would it do for the Legislature to adopt the ad referendum so far as to refer the general proposition of yearly levy upon the taxable property of the State for the support of colleges, which will add from \$225,000 to \$300,000 to the annual burdens of taxpayers? Would the managers of these institutions be willing to accept the judgment of the people in the matter?

The performances of Green Smith as 'Attorney-general should be carefully investigated to the end that such irregularities as he was guilty of may not be repeated hereafter. Even if what he says is true, namely, that he has been obliged to pay his agents discovering the delinquencies of county and township officers, the amount that he paid should be made known in order that a better method of bringing such delinquents to do their duty may be devised.

A bill has been introduced in the Mis-Bouri Legislature which proposes to abolish the official pass evil by a flank movement, as it were. It compels railroads, in consideration of their enjoyment of valuable franchises, to carry legislative and other State officers free of charge. Thus, instead of legislators being censurable for traveling on passes, the railroads would be liable to prosecution for not issuing them. This idea is believed to be indigenous to Missouri.

Whatever may be thought of ex-Congressman Conn's political eccentricities, he deserves credit for having inaugurated and maintained for several years one of the most successful profit-sharing experiments in the country. For twelve years past there has been distributed as extra profits among the employes at his brass musical instrument factory at Elkhart, in addition to their regular wages, several thousand dollars a year. This year the amount to be distributed is about \$15,000, which will be prorated among the employes according to their wages. If there is an older or a better managed profitsharing establishment than this in the United States the Journal does not know of it.

If there could be an investigation which could get at the bottom of some business transactions of the Prison South it is believed that a considerable amount of irregularity could be disclosed. Indeed, the warden in his testimony at the last investigation made it appear that he had certified to the delivery of a large amount of bricks before they were delivered, so that his friend might get his pay. He further testified that he sold labor to a favorite who was the lowest bidder. These were facts sufficient for his removal, but Governor Matthews's new board did not make the change. It is also generally admitted that he is a man of ungovernable temper and unfit to deal with prisoners. These facts being known, there can be no use in seeking further grounds for demanding his removal. As for taking the testimony of prisoners generally nothing can be gained by examining them in the presence of officers of the prison.

The Terre Haute Express, in a long editorial, accuses the friends of the State University of a breach of faith. It relates that the friends of the university. Purdue and the Normal School chose a committee of six to go to the Legislature and ask that the three institutions should be provided for by an annual tax. Ignoring this understanding, the friends of the State University presented a bill which asks a levy for that institution which would give it nearly \$200,000 a year, leaving the two other institutions to care for themselves. The Normal School people are very indignant over the matter, and the friends of Purdue do not hesitate to characterize the performance of the university people as sharp practice. If taken in the order of their deserts, the Normal School should stand first and Purdue next. In 1883 the Legislature imposed a levy of 1½ cents on each \$100 the two other institutions to care for

THE DAILY JOURNAL | for twelve years for an endowment | fund for the university, which matures this year and amounts to \$500,000, the income of which is \$25,000. Now it asks for a levy which will give it \$200,000 a year more. The friends of the two other institutions in the "combine" think that the university is too grasp-

much greater than has been estimated,

thus yielding a much larger revenue

than has been expected from this source.

have been based on the supposition that

85,000 persons and corporations would

have to pay the tax, whereas returns

from thirty-six out of sixty-three inter-

nal revenue collection districts estimate

the total number of persons subject to

the tax in those districts at 243,510, or a

grand total in all the districts of 426,132,

or 341,132 more than the department's

estimates. The first thought suggested

by this remarkable disparity is that it

furnishes new proof of Secretary Car-

lisle's inaccuracy in business matters

and of the worthlessness of his esti-

mates. It was the same with regard to

the deficit. In his annual report of De-

cember, 1893, he estimated the deficit

for the current fiscal year, six months

of which had already expired, at \$28,-

000,000; the actual deficit for the year,

as shown by his last report, was \$69,-

803,260. His estimates in other matters

The fact that probably five times as

many persons will have to pay the in-

come tax as the Secretary has esti-

mated may justify his elation over the

prospect of increased revenue, but it

does not relieve the measure from the

charge of being class legislation and a

tax on thrift. It has been defended on

the ground that it was a tax on the

rich, who were comparatively few in

number and abundantly able to pay.

The argument partakes very strongly

of agrarianism, and while the returns

show that the number of rich or well-

to-do people in the country is much

larger than has been estimated, it is

still evident that the income tax affects

only a class and is largely a tax on

thrift. It is unsafe, however, to base

any conclusions on estimates made or

approved by Secretary Carlisle, for he

seems to have a fatal facility in making

figures lie. The alacrity with which he

figures out successful financial achieve-

ments in advance is only equaled by

the regularity with which he reports

DELINQUENT TAXES.

The fact/that the aggregate of un-

collected taxes in this and some other

counties has been increasing is one of

the features which the committees of

the Legislature having the salary bills

committed to them will be called upon

to consider. To have a considerable and

increasing percentum of the taxes as-

sessed lapse is a great injustice to those

who pay their taxes, while the fact that

no special effort is made to collect de-

linquent taxes will surely increase the

number of nontaxpayers and the amount

of the delinquencies. Special effort must

be made to collect delinquent taxes. If

only second notices are sent few will

respond. If, on the other hand, the

treasurer looks sharply after delin-

quents, sending out special agents, the

larger part of such taxes can be ob-

tained. Under a salary law which

makes no special provision for the ex-

penses incident to the collection of de-

linquent taxes no unusual effort will be

made to insure their collection when

the cost thereof must come out of the

salary of the treasurer. That is the

cause of the large amount of uncol-

lected taxes in Marion county. In view

of this fact would it not be wise to al-

low the treasurer a small percentage on

all taxes delinquent six months or some

other stated period which he can col-

lect? If this special effort had been

made in this county both the city and

county would now have a large sum of

money which they will not have until

some special effort is made to collect

it. Such a provision in a salary law

need not in any way interfere with the

general system of salaries, but it would

be only a special compensation for a

special service which would be very

valuable to the county. Nor would the

general principle of a salary in contra-

distinction to a purely fee compensation

be violated. The salary would cover the

service rendered upon the assumption

that all the taxes were paid according

to law within the specified time. The

percentage upon delinquent taxes would

be a compensation for collecting a tax

which can only be obtained by sending

out collectors, as is now done in many

MEANING OF NONPARTISAN MANAGE-

MENT.

The Republican editors of Indiana are

not only as intelligent a body of men as

can be found in the State, but they

come in contact with the party voters

as much as any class of men, and are

as well, and some of them better, able

to give an opinion regarding the popu-

lar sentiment than most others. They

were very much in town yesterday, and

their views on many State matters

were expressed. In a knot of a half

dozen at the Statehouse one of them

brought up the question of the non-

stitutions and said: "It makes no

difference whether the boards are of

make them nonpartisan; but what these

boards shall do in regard to the em-

ployes and what they do in regard to

contracts decide what is partisan and

what is nonpartisan. Efficient employes

should be retained because they are

efficient, all appointments should be

made upon ascertained fitness, and those

who are found to be unfit should be dis-

missed. If there are more than are

needed, as is likely to be the case under

the present partisan rule, the useless

should go. That is the nonpartisanship

to which the Republican party is

pledged, and there should be some ex-

pression in the law changing the con-

A PROPERTY.

partisan management of the State in-

failures in the end.

have been quite as inaccurate.

A BLUNDERER AT ESTIMATES. Washington dispatches state that the Secretary of the Treasury is much elated over the prospect that the number of persons and corporations that will have to pay the income tax is likely to prove

faithful.'

expressed in these knots of editors. Therefore, it is fair to assume that the Indiana Republican editors do not consider nonpartisanship confined to the selection of boards, but to the policy pursued by those boards in the management of the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, to which the Republican party is pledged, and that opinion the Journal most cordially indorses. Such an expression of the policy of control should be incorporated in the bills devoted to that subject. It seems the department's estimates

tions want to know is not whether the

attendants are Republicans or Demo-

crats, but if they are competent and

There may be other opinions than

these, but if there are they were not

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT. While Judge Gaynor, of New York, was undoubtedly correct in declaring that as between the public and the stockholders of a railroad the primary responsibility of the directors and managers of the road was to the public. and that it was their duty to run their cars, dividends or no dividends, he ought to have embraced the opportunity to declare that there rests on the authorities a reciprocal duty, viz., that of protection. When the government creates a corporation and invests it with a certain franchise it virtually assumes the obligation to protect the corporation in the exercise of its franchise. Indeed, it does not need to assume this obligation, for that is the duty of the government towards all corporations as well as all individuals. Protection in the exercise of legal rights and functions is the first duty of government towards every artificial as well as every natural person, and failure to extend it is indefensible on any ground. No matter how grasping or grinding the management of a railroad may be or how deservedly unpopular and odious, the duty of protecting it in the exercise of its rights and functions still rests on the govern-

In the recent street-railroad strike in

Brooklyn this principle was measurably lost sight of. Condemnation of the railroad management, which was doubtless deserved, and sympathy with the strikers, which, within certain limitations, was equally well founded, were permitted to overshadow the fact that the authorities did not do their duty in protecting the roads and enabling them to operate. There were several days before the militia were called out during which the city authorities of Brooklyn not only gave no adequate protection to the railroads, but made no concealment of their sympathy with the strikers who had tied them up and were smashing cars, cutting wires and hav ing their own way generally. Imperative as is the obligation of a railroad to perform its duty to the public, it cannot be expected to do so when it is left at the mercy of a mob. The Brooklyn Eagle states the case rightly when it says: "A railroad company cannot be required to run its cars when its wires are cut until it has had a chance to repair them and until the city can assure it that its wires will be cut no more." Again, on the samo line, the Eagle says: "When the effort of the companies to give service is defeated by strikers, and when the effort of the companies to resume service is made ineffective by the failure or denial of protection, the companies by law are justified in withholding service until protection is secured and assured." This is the correlative proposition to the one which was correctly stated by Judge Gaynor, the reciprocal duty of the government towards railroads. A thousand mandamuses of court cannot compel a corporation to discharge its duty to the public when the constituted authorities who represent the public fail to protect it from a mob, as was the case for several days in Brooklyn.

AN OLD TRUTH RESTATED. Commenting on that portion of Governor McKinley's speech before the manufacturers' convention at Cincinnati in which he dwelt on the development of the internal commerce of the United States, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "If free trade between the States has done so much for our internal commerce, how is any reasonable person to suppose that high tariffs can enrich the country?" This question ignores the fact that labor conditions between and among the States are practically the same, while between this country and European countries they are very different. If the same scale of living and of wages that prevails in the different States prevailed in Europe there would be no need of protection for American industries.

The tariff has developed our internal commerce by enabling American employers to pay the wage rate which American workmen require, thereby at once making them large consumers and preserving home markets for home

producers. The manufacturers' convention, which declared itself nonpartisan and nonpolitical, took a business-like view of the question when it declared that "to the largest possible extent our home market should be retained and supplied by our own producers, and our foreign relations should be extended in every direction and manner not inconsistent therewith." This distinctly recognizes that the preservation of home markets for home producers should be the first object of American legislation, and that foreign trade should be a secondary consideration. Foreign trade relations should only be extended by means not inconsistent with the protection and three, four or five members composed of | preservation of home trade. All busien of both parties. That will not | ness men see this clearly enough. In fact, it is plain to everybody except that particularly obstinate class of blind people who will not see.

THE PASSING BYNUM. Mr. Bynum has been explaining "the great commercial depression." Before the event of Nov. 6 Mr. Bynum denied that there was any depression of consequence. Since that event he has evidently learned about it. Mr. Bynum learns slowly; he reasons as a crab crawls, backward. His assumptions he mistakes for reasons. Ten years in Congress and thirty-five years out of Congress, he has never been able to

who have friends in the public instituwas the case prior to November, 1892, all was well. When, however, following the advice of Mr. Bynum, it was announced that the bonds holding the American producer and consumer would be cut so that other producers could come in on more favorable terms the depression came. That is, the true cause is precisely the opposite of that assigned by Mr. Bynum. It usually is.

But Mr. Bynum, groping along, stumbled upon a great truth, though he does not comprehend its purport, when he declared that "the stagnation was due more to the inability of consumers to make needed purchases than to any other cause." Right, Mr. Bynum; but why this inability of the consumers? It did not exist during the period the American producer and the American consumer were bound together. Why this inability now? Why does not the consumer purchase? Because the consumer is a producer himself, and as a producer he cannot sell his labor for the money which he did in 1890-92, and consequently the inability to purchase. He is not able to sell his labor because the markets have been opened to competitors abroad who are now selling the same labor cheaper than the American is wont to do. Even if the American consumer can sell his labor or service for the foreign price of the same labor he could not purchase more than 60 per cent. as much as he could when he and the employer were bound together, to use the Bynum simile. In short, the consumer who is a seller of labor, service or skill cannot buy because he cannot first sell. The depression will last until the consumer can first sell.

Mr. Bynum is not expected to understand so commonplace a fact, but everybody else who does not affect the Bynum wisdom can and does.

The meeting of the Republican editors of the State the two past days has been one of the most interesting and enjoyable the association has ever held. More than any other men, they keep alive the interest in Republicanism, now that people read more than years ago. As the years pass the older men gather experience, and the growing influence and social importance of the editor of the county paper attracts the service of young men of intelligence and courage who would lead in any %business or profession. The better management and the better patronage of local and county papers has given to most of the Indiana editors an independence financially which makes their influence valuable. More nearly than any other voice they speak the sentiments of the party on all questions. and more than others they preach the party faith from week to week and from day to day. The campaign speaker comes round as a special revivalist, but the local paper is the regular and

orthodox dispenser of the party gospel. The Journal is in favor of getting all the government buildings possible in Indiana, but first of all it favors the one in this city. The truth is the government ought to have a suitable and convenient postoffice building in every city in the United States of 10,000 population, the buildings to be graded in size according to the needs of business. In cities where, in addition to postoffice business, there is a United States Court, a customs office, an internal revenue office, a pension agency, etc., large buildings are required, and the cumulation of these wants should make such claims pressing. That is the case in this city. A new public building in this city is more pressing than at any other point in the State, and should receive the first consideration of Congress. Afterwards, and in good time, the Journal hopes to see a government building in every city of the State of 10,000 popu-

To-day Hon. J. O. Henderson retires from the office of State Auditor, a position which he has filled with faithfulness and efficiency by giving his personal attention to the many duties of that most important office. He has faithfully collected and turned into the treasury large sums of money, and he has always looked after the interests of the State. At the same time he has been one of the most courteous of officials.

Why should not the cost of the sprinkling of streets go into the general city levy if the cost of sweeping is put there? Why should not both, if economy is to be studied? The special assessments are costly, and the compelling of the people to go to the offices to pay small taxes six times a year, when twice can be made to answer every purpose, is a hardship.

Reader: The United States does not pay the Welland canal tolls on American vessels, but by treaty stipulation American ships pay no more than British because British ships have the same privileges in the American canals, notably Sault Ste.

### Marie. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

"Trilby" is not the first book of that name. In 1822, Charles Nodler, afterward a member of the French Academy, published in Paris a fairy story entitled "Trilby; or, the Fay of Argyle."

The St. James Gazette gives a prominent place in its columns to a letter suggesting that Captain Mahan, of the United States navy, be appointed regius professor of history at Cambridge University, in succession of Professor Seeley.

It is rumored that the Rev. J. Sanders Reed, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Watertown, N. Y., formerly of Indianapolis, is about to be called to a large Episcopal church of Philadelphia. Mr. Reed was rector of Trinity Church, Newark, a few

The oldest bell in America is claimed to be that of the African Methodist Church. at Haleyville, N. J. It is said to have been once the property of Christopher Columbus, and was purchased by Captain Newall on the Bahama islands, and presented to the present owners. A man in Groton, Conn., has a peculiar

roout the comp

to most people. He likes his money in pen-nies-it makes him believe he has so much more value. For years he has taken his savings, converted them into pennies and hoarded the coins away. It comes somewhat as a shock to learn that the law in merry England pays no heed to the tradition of the mistletoe bough.

ey. A dollar isn't a dollar to him as it is

A Mr. Chant has been fined 10 shillings for kissing a girl under the mistletoe against her will, although he pleaded in extenuation that "a lot of people had kissed his wife there, and he'd not made a fuss about it." Emil Nabakoff is still preaching Islamism to degenerate New Yorkers and recently declared that in the countries where the religion of Mahomet prevailed there was no lying, no robbery and no stealing other men's wives. The people lived simple lives, free from ambition, and died simple deaths,

son of authority no less stringent a Radical. Now that this person, whose name was Lewis, should be taken by any one to have given his name to the boy was more than Thomas Stevenson could endure. And so the name was spelled Frenchwise to divert sus-

It is said that Gladstone, in his vounger days, used to sing negro melodies with banjo accompaniment very creditably. Recently Arthur Balfour won distinction as a parlor entertainer. In his leisure hours Mr. Balfour cultivates both sport and learning very successfully. He is notably a good golf player, and he has become an authority on ghosts and other objects of psychical research.

Chinese papers say that the Emperor has ordered six two-edged swords for Prince Kung, Li Hung Chang, Li Hung Tsao, Weng Tung Ho, Kang Yi and General Von Hanneken. With these they have the right, without asking imperial permission, to cut off the heads of all persons from the second rank down who propose peace with Japan. This does not look as if the Chinese wish to give up the fight.

The youth is a bore and gives her a pain. Then why does she ask him to come again? For the simple reason that he must go Ere he can come again, you know.

-Datroit Tribune BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Simmons-Got a name for the new story Timmins-Yes. I am going to make a serial of it and call it "The Messenger Boy. Simmons-A serial, eh? How long will it

walk?

Running Not in It.

The Cheerful Idiot. "The telephone companies must be in bad way," remarked the Cheerful Idiot to no one in particular, and as no one in particular answered he continued: "That is, I thought they were, when one

considers the number of receivers connected with the business.' The Cynic. "Why is it," asked the girl who tries to be funny, "why is it that they always

Why couldn't they say he oaks for her, for instance?" "Because," growled Mr. Oldbatch, "because pine is about the softest wood

say that a young man pines for a woman?

Busicess Scheme.

fader?" asked Ikey.

"Ikey," said Mr. Achelmer, "ter sidevalks vas so slibbery you petter sprinkle some cinders in front der sdore. Und den peebles vill say vat a nise man Mr. Achelmer vas, and meppe come in to puy." "Shall I sbringle 'em all ofer ter sidevalk,

"Mein gr-r-racious, no! Sbringle it in two streaks dot runs right up to der door."

Corporations and Their Rights. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: If the pretended judicial decision of Judge Gaynor is law there is an end of justice and equal rights in this country. It has been frequently repeated of late, as though it was a bright truth just breaking in upon the community, that the "public has some rights." This has a specious and popular sound, but no definite meaning. The public has no further or better rights than it can secure by the discharge of its own obligations. If it fails to maintain order and put down mobs, it has no right to complain of its lost privileges. On what ground can it be held that a corporation loses its natural and acknowledged rights simply because it has a franchise and has duties to the public? The law has always recognized the right of every individual, firm and corporation to make its own contracts and agreements and to have them enforced. As long as they are lett to do their own business, the government not undertaking to do it for them, the only possible way in which they can do it is inder government protection. It is late to assert any such doctrine as Judge G.'s decision. There was no such understanding when corporations were formed and franchises accepted, and no one but an idiot would ever voluntarily uncertak to do business under such compulsion. It intolerable and monstrous. that any company is bound not only to pay at any hour whatever wages a body of men or a mob may demand, upon pain of indefinite damages, but is bound to give the a mob may demand, upon pain of preference to the highest bidders for employment, simply because the government cannot or will not perform its obligations. If this is law, then Debsism and mobs are supreme, business is destroyed and capital driven out of the country.

There is unquestionably a prevailing spirit of injustice against corporations and in-difference to their rights. As a rule they are as fair in their dealings, as zealous in the perfomance of their obligations, and no more "grinding" than individuals. If it is said they are soulless, unscrupulous and given to "ways that are dark," corrupt and crooked methods in connection with legislation, this is lagely due to the fact that they are cut off from public sym-pathy and appeals to fair play, and are forced often to suffer gross injustice, or protect themselves against persecuting legislation by secret and corrupt means. The worst of them anywhere are no worse than the body politic itself-the State, the city, or the government. What show have "foreign corporations," "bondholders" and "octopuses" generally for securing their or justice as excite sympathy and secure fair dealing between man and man?

## DRAMATIC FUNERAL SCENE. Priests and Catholicism Denounced by

a Widow Over a Coffined Corpse.

Indianapolis, Jan. 25.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 .- There was a dra

matic scene at the funeral, Wednesday, of Gustav Szabo Erdelyi, editor of the Hungarian newspaper. "Amerikai Nemzeter," when his talented and accomplished young wife stood beside her husband's coffin, in the presence of several hundred mourners. and, snatching the sacred emblems form the bosom of the corpse, dashed them to the floor, and in loud, impassioned tones publicly renounced the Roman Catholic religion, because the priests of that faith re fused to perform the funeral services.

"I will become a Protestant to-morrow. she cried, "and join the church of the noble minister who has come to me in my hour of need.

Gustav Erdelyi died last Saturday, and his wife determined that he should have a funeral such as he would have had at home She ordered a hearse with four horses, had the entire front of their house draped with black cloth up to the third-story windows, and desired the services of at least three priests. The Rev. Belia Soma, of the Centerville Roman Catholic Church, of Baysonne, N. J., a personal friend of her husband, was asked to be one of the officiating claracters. clergymen. He knew that Editor Erdely had not been much of a churchman, and, it is said, communicated with Archbishop Corrigan, who instructed him not to perform the ceremony, and he declined to lend his assistance. Then the Rev. Volkay Odon, of the Greek Catholic Church, in Brooklyn, was asked to officiate. Mr. Volkay Odo said he would perform the ceremony with Father Reinhardt, and went away, promising to return at 2 o'clock. That hour came and went, but the priest did not return, and a friend was sent around to Father Reinhardt's house on the next street. He was told that Father Reinhardt had been ipon by a Greek priest, and after ward went out.

As a last resort word was sent to the Rev. John B. Devine, Fourth street, who is a Presbyterian clergyman. He responded is a Presbyterian clergyman. He responded promptly, and read the Protestant funeral services. The assembled friends began to file out. Suddenly they were startled by the voice of Mrs. Erdelyi raised in angry tones, denouncing the Roman Catholic priests. She was standing beside the coffin, and her deep black eyes glowed with passion as she ordered the undertaker to open the coffin. He complied, and as soon as the lid was raised she snatched the Bible and holy pictures that were lying on her husband's breast, and, hurling them to the floor, stamped upon them as she cried out: floor, stamped upon them as she cried out:
"No more of such a religion for me. No more of striking priests, who refuse to do their duty. I will become a Protestant tomorrow, and join this minister's church.'

Embezzler Jolly Released.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S VIEW OF THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

He Says the Only Thing to do Now Is to Authorize the Issue of Bonds Running a Few Years.

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY

THE ADMINISTRATION ALARMED AT THE OUTFLOW OF GOLD.

Springer and His Committee Still Making "Concessions" That the Silver Men Don't Care a Straw For.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The Democrats

in Congress are no longer in doubt as to the

present opinion and desire of the President

in relation to financial legislation. He has

distinctly declared to Democrats who have,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

by authority of their colleagues in Congress, conferred with him on the subject that there is only one thing left for this Congress to do, and that is, to authorize the issue of bonds rulning for a short term of years and bringing a low rate of interest. The President is convinced that there is no hone of any action by this Congress providing for a general, but permanent system of currency. Therefore, he holds that the only means to be adopted is to enact a bond law and to leave further legislation to the next Congress. The President maintains, with Secretary Carlisle, that there is no necessity for any legislation to increase the revenue; that the new tariff law, in the course of a few months, will supply all the revenue required. But in the meantime and, indeed, at present, under the system prevailing, the treasury is confronted with danger. He would have Congress authorize the issue of bonds and vest the Secretary of the Treasury with such discretion in the matter as to enable him to successfully overcome any exigency. The drain of gold continues without diminution, and it is that which alarms the administration. The subject was considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day and the conclusion was that a bond issue, authorized by Congress in definite terms, is the one immediate remedy. Chairman Springer's committee on banking and currency, however, is still engaged in framing a currency bill which it hopes may pass the House. The House committee has at last arrived at the conclusion which the Democratic leaders in the Senate have understood from the outset, namely, that concessions must be made to the silver men. Instead of meeting the situation boldly, however, the committee is making only excite the contempt of Mr. Bland and his followers. The latest project is one that will make friends nowhere and excite scorn even among the Democrats who have hitherto been willing to accept the Carlisle bill. Mr. Sprirger's committee intends to press the old Carlisle bill again, with two amendments which are to be the committee's "concessions" to silver. The first of these is the amendment providing for the coinage of all the silver bullion in the treasury which, in round figures, amounts to about \$130,000,000. All notes of denominations below \$20 are to be withdrawn from circulation and their places supplied by silver certificates of denomination of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, and \$20 for which the coined silver dollars are to remain in the treasury. The second "concession" is an amendment coining the seigniorage. This in round figures will amount to about \$55,000,000. From this latter provision the treasury would of course derive substantial benefit. It is plain that the silver men in Congress will laugh at the very suggestion that these amendments are "concessions." Everyone ought to recognize by this time that all the silver men mean by their demands for legislation for the white metal is legislation that buys their silver. They have absolutely no concern over what the treasury will do with the stuff after it has once paid the bullion owners for it. Hence any propositions which, like these of Mr. Springer's committee, looking simply to coining the silver already bought and not contemplating the purchase of any more, is not regarded by the silver men with anything short of contemptuous mirth at the committee's simplicity.

# TOO MUCH SILVER PAID OUT.

More Certificates Were Outstanding Than Carlisle Had Coin to Meet. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.-An interesting fragment of financial history is found in the report of Secretary Carlisle's recent appearance before the ways and means committee, which has been made public. Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, in the course of an informal discussion, said to the Secretary: "In your reply to the Senate resolution asking why the treasury had refused to give silver in exchange for gold, you replied to the effect that you had no free silver. Has the silver accumulated since

that time?" "I do not remember the date of the re-

ply," the Secretary answered. "That was Aug. 17, 1893," said Mr. Sibley, "In the summer of 1893," Secretary Carlisle explained, "by an oversight of the assistant treasurers throughout the United States, silver dollars were paid out to meet the extraordinary demand which then existed for some small currency to such an extent that we had, in fact, more silver certificates outstanding than we had silver dollars in the treasury. When I discovered the fact it was stopped, of course, at once. subtreasurles are throughout the country, and, not being in communication with each other, when the people demanded silver dollars, on account of the great necessity for small currency, they paid them out freely, and it was dis-covered that they had done so to such an extent that outsanding silver certificates to the amount of between \$600,000 and \$700,000 had no silver left behind them. That was

at a time when small currency was at a At another point in the discussion, the Secretary having said that it had been his experience that the kind of money paid out by the treasury was the kind received back. Mr Breckinridge remarked: "The amount you pay out is not so much larger than the amount which, by taxes, etc., you get back, is it?"

"It ought to be about the same," Secretary Carlisle replied, "although, in fact, we are falling behind."

THE EFFLUX OF GOLD.

Heavy Withdrawals Yesterday-Carlisle's Stock Down to \$56,782,858.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- To-day's withdrawal of gold from the subtreasury at New York aggregated \$6,700,000 (\$5,200,000 coin and \$1,500,000 bars), and from Boston \$250,000, making a total of \$6,950,000, which is believed to be the largest amount of gold ever withdrawn in a single day. This leaves the reserve \$56,782,858. During the month of December the withdrawals 'aggregated \$32,-263,091; so far during the present month, \$28,203,574, making the total withdrawals during the fifty-six days \$59,466,665. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the sale of gold bars for export on payment of a premium of one-eighth of 1 per cent, to cover the cost of manufacture and cent. to cover the cost of manufacture and transportation, and this morning \$1,000,000 was taken on these terms. The amount of gold coin on hand is now less than \$16,000,000. The treasury officials, however, do not regard the amount of coin on hand, received on deposit for gold certificates, as sacred to their redemption, but will continue to pay out gold coin on demand for legal tenders. It is deemed amply sufficient that there is enough gold in either coin or bars to meet the demand on gold certificates. While the situation is regarded as a very trying one, there is no garded as a very trying one, there is no

The Week's Withdrawals. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.-The engagements of gold for shipment by to-morrow's steamers aggregate \$6,700,000, of which the Bourgogne will take \$3,050,000 and the Lucania \$3,650,000. This makes the total exports for the week \$7,200,000, which is the largest amount shipped in any one week since April, 1893. The amount of gold withdrawn from the subtreasury to-day was \$7,000,000, which brings the total withdrawals for the week up to \$13,155,000. Of this sum \$3,500,000 was take in gold bars, none of which are to be shipped to-morrorw, \$1,000,000 going into the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company and \$500,000 into the Merchants' National Bank. Not since the United States treasury established a gold reserve has there

ury established a gold reserve has there been withdrawn for export in any one week a sum equal to this week's withdrawals. For the four weeks ending Saturday the gold shipments will foot up nearly \$20,000,000, which is greater than any month's exports since last June. THE SUGAR DIFFERENTIAL.

Important Amendment to Representa-

tive Wilson's Repeal Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, a member of the ways and means committee, will offer an amendment of Mr. Wilson's bill to remove the discriminating duty on sugars from certain foreign countries which will be designed, it is stated, to insure the efficiency of Mr. Wilson's bill in accomplishing its object, that is, the ending of retaliatory measures against American meats. The amendment

will be substantially as follows: "Provided, That in the case of a foreign country, whether independent or a depend-ency, that make or permits any injurious discrimination in such country against products of the United States the duty mentioned in this bill shall remain in full force and effect as provided in the law in force prior to the enactment of this bill."

The amendment, if enacted, with the bill, will leave the country against products and in force prior to the enactment of this bill." will leave the power of enforcing the law, in the discretion of the executive branch of the government. If Germany and her allies do not conclude to discontinue their discriminations against American meat and other products, after the discrimination has other products, after the discrimination has been remitted, the President has authority to enforce it against the government offending. Without some safeguard of this character, Mr. Hopkins argues, there will be no assurance that the administration bill will attain the object for which it is designed. Since the German officials have maintained the insistence that their exclusion of American cattle is inspired solely by sanitary reasons they missired solely clusion of American cattle is inspired solely by sanitary reasons they might continue it without inconsistency, and the United States would receive nothing in return for its concession. Western members who have been spoken to concerning the amendment favor it. It has significance also in showing that a part of the Republican minority has receded from its attitude of opposition to the administration bill. At the meeting of the ways and means committee in which the bill was discussed there was cast a solid Republican vote against reporting a solid Republican vote against reporting it to the House, Mr. Hopkins thinks the Western men will vote for it regardless of party lines if the amendment can be attached.

HIS HEAD CUT IN TWAIN.

Yet He Is Not Paralyzed and Retains His Mental Faculties.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 25 .- Of all the peculiar and interesting cases the saw-mills of Puget Sound have sent to this city, none competes with that of Horatio an engineer in Stetson & Post's mill, whose head was cut half in two yesterday by a rip saw. Stetson was engineer and assisted his brother in fixing the machinery in the saw-mill. By chance the mill feed belt came off and Stetson passed under the table to fix it. He ran his head against the saw, and in less than the twinkling of an eye his head was cut across the top. just in front of the ears. The saw went down into the brain fully three inches, the. point of exit on either side of the head being on a level with the top of his ears. Stetson crawled out from under the table and his brother clapped the two pieces of his head together. The brother says that "blood and brains were coming from his head, which looked as if it was falling apart."

The wounded man was hurried to the hospital and while on his way there was possessed with a mania for swinging hisright arm. It could not be held. He was speechless, but understood everything said to him. When he was placed on the operating table it was thought he would die before the flow of blood could be stopped. He went through the trephining operation, however, and was put to bed. Toward night partial paralysis of his arms and legs set in, but he regained the power of speech and called for his mother. At that time he said he was not suffering pain. During the night he was restless, but toward dawn he took a bowl of beef tea. From this time on he became stronger, the power of motion of the limbs came back and his mind was perfectly clear, the could talk mind was perfectly clear. He could talk, but with difficulty. His temperature was normal and his pulse remained all day and up to 8 o'clock at night in the condition of a perfectly well man. There was no inflammation in the wound and at last accounts there was no indications of fever

According to the technical description of the wound it begins on the top of the head and, entering the brain, cuts the fissure of Rolando. This section of the brain is supposed to affect the power of motive, the truth of which claim is borne out by the manner in which Stetson acted on the way to the hospital. Many physicians do not wonder at his being alive, but they are mystified at his being possessed of all his mental faculties and retaining the control of his limbs, having a good appetite and being perfectly normal in all other conditions of his body.

FIGHTING FOR CORPSES.

Unseemly Squabble Between Undertakers Over Bodies of Paupers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25 .- Across the line, in Kansas City, Kan., at the county poor farm, the pauper dead is playing an important part in a merry war now going on between the local undertakers. Recently the Sawyer Undertaking Company was awarded the sole contract of burying the county's poor, and, as a result, the other competitors have declared that rather than allow this they will do the work for nothing. They have already assumed a warlike attitude toward the favored company, and body-snatching, they declare, will, until peace is declared, be the order of the day. Before the present differences the competing undertakers made each pauper's death the cause for a fight, racing for, and ofttimes snatching, the bodies from one another in their eagerness to get the ten-doilar fee. A tug of war, with a cadaver as the object of contention, was no uncommon sight at the poor farm, and not until one avaricious undertaker was luckless enough to get away with only a head, arm or leg, his opponent securing the larger portion of the body, did the disgraceful proceedings cease. But it only ceased until some other poor victim died, when the contest was re-To put a stop to such work Coroner Ste-

vens opened bids for taking care of bodies, the lowest bidder to receive the contract. When the Sawyer company was given the contract the other firms set up a claim of fraud, asserting that that company's bid was not the lowest and that it received preferment over them. French Canadians Leaving Michigan.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—Father Paradis, a noted Roman Catholic missionary, has been visiting this city in connection with the repatriation of 525 families of French Canadians comprising 2,895 souls residing in the county of Houghton, Mich. The people contemplate returning to Canada. They are French Canadians, many of whom began to settle there as far back as 1850. Father Paradis has interviewed the Canadian Pacific authorities who have promised dian Pacific authorities who have promised him reduced rates for the settlers, and last ing he left for Ottawa where he goes to interview the government.

Wild Goose Bill" Killed.

"Wild Goose Bill" Killed.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 25.—News of a double fatality at Condon's Ferry on the Columbia river, twelve miles north of Wilbur, has just been received. William Condon, better known as "Wild Goose Bill" became involved in a dispute with a man regarding some cattle. Both men pulled their revolvers and began shooting. "Wild Goose Bill" fell dead at the first shot. His assailant was fatally wounded, dying soon after. Condon was a ploneer, possessed of considerable property and was one of the most noted characters in the northwest.